

the question three or four times, but finally said that opposition to the bill was the only inference from the vote against consideration.

Mr. Richardson and Mr. McMillin proved from the record that every Democrat voted for the bill. They had only voted against its consideration one day to make room for a silver bill.

Mr. Dabzell asked if it were not a fact that the Democrats were simply dodging when they wanted to take up the silver bill. They voted for the anti-trust law when snatched out into the open, but tried to get away from it.

Mr. McMillin insisted that their purpose was sincere to legislate for silver.

"We prevented you," said Mr. Dabzell, "and will prevent you now."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. McMillin, "and you'll get your political death by it."

Chairman Sherman sustained the point of order. On appeal a strict party vote of 106 to 106 upheld the decision.

Amendments proposed by Messrs. McKee, Cooper, and Robinson, introduced as was Mr. Dabzell's, to put articles controlled by trusts on the free list or to reduce the duty, were also ruled out.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment directing collectors of customs to receive silver bullion of 412.5 grains weight for every \$1 of duties. (Applause.)

Mr. Dingley made the point that that was not only out of order, but further proposed to reduce duties 50 per cent.

The point was sustained and on Mr. Smith's appeal from the decision Mr. Hoppkins made the point that the appeal was taken for delay, which was also sustained.

Other anti-trust and special tax propositions by Messrs. Cochran, DeArmond, Wheeler, Orce, and McMillin were ruled out.

Mr. Wheeler's amendment was to tax all corporations with capital ranging from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000,000 and handling protected articles. The tax was graded from \$100 a year to \$5,000, according to the size of the trust.

Mr. Orce's amendment was the Lubin proposition to pay a bounty in currency certificates on all agricultural exports.

The amendments by Messrs. McMillin and DeArmond were carefully drawn to prohibit trusts and yet escape the point of order, but failed.

Mr. Stinson offered his half-and-half gold and silver coinage scheme as an amendment, but it also went out on a point of order.

The duty on carbonate of ammonia was increased from 1.4 to 1.2 cents a pound, the Committee on Ways and Means assenting to the change.

The duty on argols, crude tartar or wine lees, was changed to 1 cent a pound on all testing less than 40 per cent tartaric acid and to 1.2 cents a pound on all testing over 40 per cent. Mr. Payne said that the reason for the change was taken from the free list was that the Government might secure \$424,000 of revenue from their importation.

Mr. McMillin moved to restore the rate in the Wilson bill, 45 per cent ad valorem, for the duty proposed in the bill. 75 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem on cotton sheets and finished articles therefrom, known as celluloid, but it was rejected.

Mr. Cannon replied with characteristic vehemence to the assertion by Mr. Stinson that if the Fifty-third Congress had simply kept appropriations down to that of the Fifty-third (which was Democratic) the deficit of the present year would not exist.

The duty on sulphuric acid was changed from 25 to 40 cents a pound, the same as in the present law.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Brownwell to increase the tax on glycerine for the benefit of the soap manufacturers in his district was opposed by Mr. Grosvenor.

This was the text of a humorous denunciations speech by Mr. Clark, which the House greatly enjoyed. He said that when Republicans did not Democrats might get their dues. He was vastly pleased at the controversy between the Ohio gentlemen for the reason that it had let two cats out of the protection bag. One was that last year the soap manufacturers voted the Republican ticket, and therefore there should be no opposition to them getting their share of the wax in the tin. Another was that it exposed the reason for putting ashes on the free list. He had supposed that it was placed there for the purpose of encouraging the farmers to produce them, but it seemed that the true reason was that soap manufacturers might be able to fry a little more out of the American people.

"Let me give you a suggestion," said Mr. Clark, addressing the Republicans. "While you are putting ashes on the free list, let it be that sackcloth and ashes, for I tell you you will need it if you pass this bill." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Clark paid his attention to Mr. Cannon, whom he designated, having in mind that gentleman's habit of rising and falling on his toes, while speaking, as "the dancing devil of Danville," to the intense amusement of the House. Whenever it was proposed to reduce appropriations said Mr. Clark, the gentleman from Illinois, jumped up like a jack-in-the-box, and said the Fifty-third Congress was just as extravagant. "Is that the code of morals of the gentleman?" Mr. Clark asked, "is it the code of morals of the Republican party that because the Fifty-third Congress was extravagant, they shall never be any improvement, any repentance, any living of a better life?"

The gentleman Mr. Clark went on, further denouncing the action of the House, by saying that Cleveland's Democratic administration was extravagant. "Now I want, once for all," Mr. Clark said, with great earnestness and amid much laughter, "to inform this House that the code of morals of the gentleman from the 6th of March, 1895, when he appointed to the highest place in his administration a sore-head Republican, he was your friend, and no more. He was not a Democrat." (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Brownwell (Democratic gentleman) because that Jefferson was a Democrat?

Mr. Clark enthusiastically—He was, and don't you forget it!

Mr. Brownwell—Well, the gentleman seems to be forgetting it, for he was a protectionist.

Mr. Clark—Thomas Jefferson was not a protectionist, that is an historical fact. And I tell you of another: that James Monroe was a Federalist. Every book written by Massachusetts Yankee for the past 110 years has perpetuated that untruth. And there will never be any truth in the histories of the country until the Yankees quit writing them, and the Southern people begin. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Clark spoke of the theory that protection was intended to foster infant industries, and made fun of some that had arrived at the age of 40 years, having been on the protection list for the whole period with the tenacity of a snapping turtle. (Laughter.) "The French government, it is said," said Mr. Clark, "has offered a bounty for babies. We have not yet got

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down to that level of impotency. (Laughter.) We are not the supply of raw humanity, especially in that section known as the wild and woolly West. They are mostly Democrats, and in the name of the 'great unwashed,' I appeal to you for free soap. (Great laughter.) If you do me may hope to atone to the debtors of beauty and omniscience possessed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. Walker.)

Expenses could be reduced, Mr. Clark said, by cutting off the appropriation of eight millions for fortifications. "If every dollar that has been coined since Julius Caesar led his legions up the Nile was put into the work it would not fortify over 4,000 miles of sea coast. The money is wasted, thrown away, given to Eastern men for campaign funds. The only thing that will fortify this country is the men of the North, South, East and West who will march shoulder to shoulder, bearing muskets for its defense. (Applause.)

Why, Mr. Chairman, no country has any more idea of fighting the United States than I have this minute of challenging Robert Fitzsimmons to a fistful combat." (Then the gavel fell and Mr. Clark took his seat, attended with loud applause.)

Mr. Brownwell's amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Dabzell the duty on the products of lead—orange, mineral, red lead and white lead—was increased from 2.12 to 3 cents a pound, to maintain the difference established by the McKinley bill between the duty on pig lead and that of its products—1 cent a pound. The Democrats objected strenuously to these changes, and compelled a vote by tellers, resulting—378, 91, nays, 55.

At 5 o'clock in the committee room, on motion of Mr. Dingley, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Republicans Insist That They Should Control the Committee.

During the debate in secret session of the Senate, yesterday, the question of the committee vacancies came up. It was caused by a criticism of Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, objecting to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads considering postoffice nominations until the vacancies were filled. As the committee now stands there is but a Democratic Senator on it, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, Populist, being the only Senator opposed to the Republicans. Mr. Allen said that this was not a fair representation for the whole Senate.

Republicans admitted that in some of the committees they appeared to have the best of it, but they insisted that they were unwilling to be charged with the responsibility of legislation, unless the Senate gave them a majority of straight Republicans in all committees. This the Democrats had declined to do. The Democrats insisted that they should name Democrats for those whose terms had expired, and that the Republicans should keep the balance of the committee on the committee as a part of the Republican representation.

In the discussion the Republican leaders insisted that they must be given a clear majority or that all the elements opposed to the straight Republicans, should combine and take the committees themselves. No conclusion was reached either upon this matter or the treaty, and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

During the open session the Civil Service Commission was subjected to another raking down at the hands of Senator Gallinger. He said that as his statement the other day, about the "bumping" test to which applicants for employment in the Government Printing office were subjected, had been challenged by "pen-pals" in the press, and by an official of the Civil Service Commission, he had obtained a printed copy of the circular, which contained that and other equally absurd requirements, which would, he said, have prevented this Sheridan from making himself famous if the Civil Service Commission had not given him a chance at him, and would have even sent him out from employment in the Government Printing office.

The circular was referred to the committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, which is to investigate the whole subject.

The importance attached to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the Trans-Mississippi and Pacific Association, was evidenced by the adoption of a resolution to have the decision and Justice White's dissenting opinion printed as a Senate document in sufficient number to satisfy the general public demand for it.

Adoption of inquiry was deferred and resolutions as to the future disposition of the Union Pacific Railway property, and as to the arrest and imprisonment of two American sailors in Cuba.

At 4 p. m., the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Ex-Employees Wish to Get Back Into the Printing Office.

An adjourned meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, will be held tomorrow afternoon to consider a resolution petitioning President McKinley to recommend the amending of the civil service rules so as to permit the Public Printer to re-appoint to subordinate positions, which may become vacant, persons formerly employed in the Government Printing Office.

The resolution would, in effect, do away with the civil service so far as it pertains to the Government Printing Office, for it would give those who were dismissed the service or reduced in salary without cause and also other applicants a right to eligibility for appointment without examination.

A Batch of Indictments.

Indictments as follows were returned by the grand jury yesterday:

James W. Davis, William Jones, alias Charles Emerson, Frank Gilliam, James A. Roston, Lena Harris and Joseph Stewart, false pretenses; Charles Wormley, Ambrose Turner and James Casey, housebreaking; William Cornell, alias William Carroll, larceny; Philip Vaughn, embezzlement; James A. Wormley, alias James W. Wormley, statutory offense; James Franklin, alias James Franklin, embezzlement; Norvel Allen, statutory offense.

Sergeant Godwin III.

Police Sgt. Godwin Pierce, a veteran on the force, who is assigned to duty at the District Building, was seized with a serious attack of neuritis of the stomach yesterday afternoon, while on duty, and was removed to his home in an ambulance. His condition is said to be critical.

LAWYER ADRIAANS' ANSWER

He Denies the Charges Made by Attorney Darlington.

Did Not Seek Employment from Leach's Heirs—Files Counter Accusations Against His Accuser.

Attorney John H. Adriaans appeared before Judge Cox yesterday to explain certain charges that had been made against him by Attorney Joseph J. Darlington.

Mr. Adriaans was at the courthouse all the morning, but another important case was before the court, and his case went over till another day.

While waiting the convenience of Judge Cox Mr. Adriaans devoted his time to the contested will case of Ezra W. Leach, before Judge Hager in the probate court. It was the estate of the late Ezra W. Leach, the estate that exists between Mr. Adriaans and Mr. Darlington.

Mr. Adriaans asked permission of Judge Hager to read a statement for the purpose of refuting the charges made against him, but the court declined. Mr. Adriaans then filed his statement, which set forth:

"That it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false that in January, 1897, he visited the several New England States, at his own instance and expense, for the purpose of seeking out persons who were heirs of the late Ezra W. Leach, and of inducing them to employ him to contest the will of Mr. Leach, for a part of the estate, in case the contest should be successful."

The statement recites how he had known Ezra W. Leach for ten years before his death and did not know of a will until he heard so from friends in Annapolis. Then he learned that a colored lawyer had prepared a will, by which Leach left all of his property to his colored servant, Lucas. Adriaans asserted that the estate is worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and that he had not made any false statement to the heirs, as charged by Mr. Darlington.

He denied that he had done anything worthy the censure of the court. The court should compel Mr. Darlington to answer under oath, he said, whether or not he had made any false statement, to visit Adriaans' clients with a view to having them severally withdraw from the caveat, and whether he did, or agreed to, pay the expenses of Thurston on the journey.

He closed his statement by charging that Mr. Darlington desired to convert the estate into money for the purpose of receiving a pro rata share, should the Leach will hold good in court, and he suggested to the court that a rule be issued commanding him to appear in court and explain the nature of the contract between him and Thurston.

Laid Away to Rest.

The Funeral Services of Three Well-known Citizens.

Three highly respected residents of the District were laid away yesterday in their last resting places. They were all members of civic societies, which they had attained the highest honors to be bestowed. Besides the religious service, the usual burial services of the respective orders were performed.

The funeral of Robert Ball, for many years chief of the District supreme court, took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 233 G street northwest.

The services were in charge of District Commandery, No. 2, Washington chapter, and Dawson Lodge, Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased was an old and respected member.

The church and temple services were held at the house and the lodge services at the grave. Mr. Ball was a communicant of the Mount Vernon M. E. Church and in the afternoon of the service, who is attending conference, the Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson, District presiding elder, conducted the services, assisted by Dr. Charles Baldwin, presiding elder of Baltimore.

A quartet composed of Miss Lillian Halley, Miss Georgia Wolcott, Stanley R. Fane and Mr. J. L. Johnson sang "Amen in Jesus" and "Abide with Me."

After the temple services, which were held by the commanderies participating in the funeral, the cortege started for the Congressional Cemetery, where interment was made. The floral designs were numerous and beautiful.

The pallbearers were chosen from the various chapters, as follows: Dawson Lodge, Past Master W. A. DeCandory and James E. Bell; Scottish Rite, E. M. Willis and M. Goldsmith; Grand Chapter, Past Grand, Grand High Priest, Noble D. Larner and Past Grand High Priest, A. R. Bond.

The services were attended by the judges of the District supreme court.

The remains of the Rev. Levi H. York, chaplain of the Potomac Department, G. A. R., were buried yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from his late residence, No. 821 H street northeast.

The Rev. John L. Walsh, pastor of the Douglas Memorial M. E. Church, officiated at the church services, which were held at the house. Temple services were conducted at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, No. 1007 G street, by Columbia Commandery, No. 2, K. T. Music was furnished by Harmony Lodge choir, Percy S. Foster, soloist.

The body reposed in a handsome cloth-covered casket, surrounded by flowers of the various fraternal societies, which he belonged. The pallbearers were L. R. Ginn, T. S. Williams, J. W. Matthews, Eldridge W. Hutton and P. Darlington.

Detachments from Columbia Commandery No. 2, K. T., and from Meade Post and "Old Guard," G. A. R., accompanied the body to Arlington Cemetery, where interment was made.

The funeral of Mr. William Smith Rose was held yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 1732 Fifteenth street northwest. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles A. Stedman, of First Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Thomas, of Dunbarton Avenue Church.

After the reading of the burial service the Rev. F. D. Power spoke in glowing terms of the deceased, paying a high tribute to his Christian character.

At the conclusion of the religious service, he Mokey Commandery, Knights Templars, performed the burial service of that order. The service for the Knight Templars was conducted by Commander Osterback.

At the conclusion of these services, the

Gridiron Club Dinner.

The Gridiron Club gave a dinner at the Arlington Hotel this evening in honor of the new Cabinet. Many distinguished persons will be present in addition to the entire Cabinet. The dinner will take place in the large dining-room of the Arlington Hotel, and 120 guests will be present, a most notable number from outside the city. These quadrennial dinners to the Cabinet have always been striking events in the history of this celebrated organization.

Reception to Mr. Murray.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Fifth Street Methodist Church, Fifteenth and R streets northwest, tendered their new pastor, Rev. S. Reese Murray, D. D., LL. D., a very cordial reception last night.

Pennsylvania's Prosperity.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 26.—State Factory Inspector James Campbell says that there are 100,000 more people employed in Pennsylvania now than there were six months ago.

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RAISING LIFE'S STANDARD

The Sanitary Company and the Alley Dwellers.

A Mass Meeting of Citizens Under the Auspices of the Board of Trade.

The public discussion of the object of the Sanitary Improvement Company attracted a very large number of citizens last night to the Builders' Exchange on the invitation of the Board of Trade, under whose auspices a meeting for the purposes of that discussion was held. During the early part of the meeting President Woodward was in the chair, which was assumed later in the evening by Mr. R. T. Janney, the chairman of the committee of charity and corrections of the board.

As the hall was filled, it will be seen that the public not connected with the board was largely represented, and especially by ladies, among whom were Mrs. Sternberger, Mrs. Stabler, Mrs. David, Mrs. Macfarland, Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan Johnson, Mrs. Dr. T. H. Hood, Miss Simonson, superintendent of the Emergency Hospital, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. Ruth Haynes and a large number of others.

The object of the meeting was principally to hear from speakers on the subject of sanitary improvement and moral improvement by provision of better homes for the poor, and especially as to the alley population. These speakers were Dr. A. S. Sternberger, U. S. A.; Dr. E. R. L. Gould, president of the Suburban and City Home Improvement Company, of New York, and Rev. B. L. Whittier, D. D., president of Columbia University.

The address introducing the subject was made by President Woodward, in which he successfully stated the various steps